

# BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1915.

## THE MOVIES ON SUNDAY

REV. JOHN P. WAGNER, pastor of Summerfield M. E. church and president of the Pastors' association, uses this language:

"I believe the mayor is sincere in his efforts to keep the crowds off the streets Sunday evenings and to work for the best moral good of the residents of the city."

Rev. Mr. Wagner thus gives an implied endorsement to the project for opening the moving picture theatres on Sunday evenings.

He continues: "If the moving picture houses are to open I think the best method is to charge no admission, taking a collection only. This will give us a chance to learn if the people who favor opening these houses are really in earnest in their statements that they want to furnish the people some decent places to spend their Sunday evenings and give them benefits which they would fail to receive in less questionable places."

The people who think the picture houses should be open for the benefit of the people are of two classes, those who own the theatres and those who do not, but who desire the benefit for others, or for themselves.

The owners undoubtedly desire the revenue that would be received, but the others certainly are sincere, since men do not usually wish that an injury shall occur to themselves or to others for whom they feel no enmity.

The question to be determined is whether moving pictures are a benefit? If they are not, they are bad on Sunday, and bad the other six days of the week.

They will be bad if they violate one of the commandments, that about Sabbath breaking. To come within the moral law, they must be a work of mercy, or a necessity, and, above all, they must furnish rest as opposed to labor, for Sunday is set apart as a day of rest.

The conclusion that the movies are restful seems to be overwhelming, for the reason that myriads of men and women go eagerly into the picture theatres, in the belief that they will find rest in recreation.

If one will scrutinize the term "recreation" it will see that it has the same form as re-creation, and so, indeed it is, for wholesome recreation is a form of rest. And moving pictures are as a totality wholesome. In spots they may be bad. But the good world, and man himself, are bad in spots. The remedy is to eliminate the bad, and save the good.

Having established then, that moving pictures are a rest, a recreation and within the commandment, and that they benefit people, we may take the matter of payment.

Why should a good thing be denied because it must be paid for, and how, materially, does paying by collection differ from paying by direct purchase of the ticket, except that the latter payment is equitable between one person and another, while the former is not.

But if the argument be that there is a remainder who ought to have the benefit, but who are too poor to pay, then the benefit if it is to be granted, should be at the charge of the public and not at the expense of the private person who runs the picture house, since this is the established method of meeting such situations.

Rev. Mr. Wagner ought to be commended for his attitude. It takes some courage to favor a course against which there is so much prejudice in the honorable calling of which he is a member.

And, of course, if Mayor Wilson really is sincere in desiring the happiness, and well being, the physical and spiritual prosperity of the people he will get rid of the drinking clubs in which some of the youthful people drink all day Sunday. He will be rid of the concert saloons, in which other young people are subjected to the dangerous combination of wine, women and song. He will make short work of the red light district, in which the physical well being of others of the young is so disturbed that horror unutterable is transmitted to the third and fourth generations.

The pastors are the most potent foe to drinking clubs, to concert halls, to the segregated district. Their most potent aid against these evils is the moving picture theatre.

The pictures send men and women toward the church. But the drink clubs, the concert halls and the red lights send them to the devil.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S message rings like a chime of hope in the minds of the American people. His declaration that internal anarchy must be extirpated represents the true feelings of all Americans.

To no people does the President deny the privilege of sympathizing with any European government at war. All he demands is that Americans shall be for America first, and for foreign nations afterward.

Americans may sympathize with Germany or Great Britain, as their hearts and minds decide. They must not shatter American industry, blow up American factories or destroy American trade, in order to aid either of those countries, or any other country.

To meet new and undreamed of conditions America needs new laws. The President asks Congress to adopt measures adapted to redress an intolerable condition.

## THINGS TO BE DONE AND NOT DONE

THE RECOMMENDATIONS in Mayor Wilson's messages to the Common Council readily fall into two groups. There is the group of proposals for things not intended to be done, and these obscure the group of things sure to be done, with haste and energy.

The old projects that are strictly the business of the administration were present in the message of last night.

The mayor recommends more bonds, more serial notes, more policemen and more firemen. These things bring money to spend and enable those who helped win the election to be rewarded, which helps win the next election.

Only old friend Warrenite is missing, presumably because Warrenite is as certain as death and taxes, and more profitable for the boys.

## Centenary of the Execution of Ney, Napoleon's Marshal

"As a Frenchman, I fought the battles of France. Now let me die a Frenchman." Since Ney is not the place to invoke the faith of treaties, I lodge my appeal with Europe and posterity.

Such was the answer of Michel Ney, Napoleon's great marshal, when he faced his accusers after the defeat and exile of his imperial master. His friends urged him to take advantage of the fact that he was an Alsatian, and should therefore come under the act of amnesty which saved from prosecution all the inhabitants of the ceded provinces. Ney bravely and proudly refused, and he was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death.

It was just one hundred years ago to-day that the sentence was carried out, and on the seventh of December, 1815, the brave and brilliant leader, who had been called by Napoleon the "brave des braves" breathed his last. It was Ney who begged Napoleon to declare himself Emperor, who fought gallantly at Jena and Eylau and Friedland; who received from Napoleon the titles of Duke of Elchingen, Prince de la Moskowa, and recognition of great battles won by his genius, and who commanded the harassed rear-guard in the terrible retreat from Moscow. At the restoration of the Bourbons he made a peer, and was placed in command of the army sent to check Napoleon upon the latter's escape from Elba. The sight of his old leader was too much for him, and, instead of "bringing Napoleon back to Paris in an iron cage," as he had promised the King, he went over to his cause with all his men. At Waterloo, he commanded in person the last charge of the Old Guard.

When Napoleon's army was defeated and disrupted, Ney made no attempt to escape, and was arrested as a traitor. His trial was a cause celebre. A military court martial was appointed to try him, but the members refused to sit in judgment on the case of a great warrior. The trial then took place before the House of Peers. Ney was in Paris at the time of the capitulation, and should have shared in the amnesty extended to all persons of the time, who were allied powers, but Ney's counsel, Dupin, was ordered to refrain from resting his defense on that point.

Ney admitted everything, and among those who voted his condemnation were several of his comrades in arms—former marshals and officers of the empire. The Duc de Broglie alone defended him, but in vain. Early in the morning of the seventh of December the sentence was read to Ney in his cell. "Marechal de France, Duc d'Elchingen, Prince de la Moskowa," the court officer read, but Ney impatiently interrupted with, "Say Michel Ney, and soon no more of him."

Shortly before his execution Ney was visited by his wife and children, and bade them a fond farewell. The anguished woman, upon leaving the prison, ran wildly to the Tuilleries to make a last appeal at the feet of the King, but she was refused admittance on the ground that "she had not sufficient object." While she was still begging for admission, to the entrance of the Grand veneu de l'Observatoire.

The sun was just rising, and, with his face to the gray light of dawn, Ney gave the command, "Now, soldiers, straight to the heart." It was rumored that blank cartridges were used, and that Ney was spirited away to America by French residents of Louisiana claim to be descended from Michel Ney.

## MAYO, UNCLE SAM'S FIRST VICE ADMIRAL, 59 TOMORROW

Henry Thomas Mayo, who last June was made Vice-Admiral of the United States navy, will begin his sixtieth year tomorrow, having been born in Burlington, Vt., Dec. 8, 1856. While Vice-Admiral Mayo is the first to hold that rank under the provisions of the act approved by President Wilson last month, he is not the first to accord him the honor of being the first of Uncle Sam's vice-admirals. David G. Farragut, David B. Porter and Stephen C. Rowan have previously held the title of vice-admiral. At the time of his elevation to his new rank, Vice-Admiral Mayo was commander of the first division of the Atlantic fleet, which is made up entirely of vessels of the dreadnought type, and is often referred to as "the backbone of the navy." The three-starred pennant of the vice-admiral was hoisted on the superdreadnought New York. Admiral Mayo was in command of the American fleet at Tagor, last year, at the time of the incident which led to the quarrel between the United States government and Huerta, and the occupation of Vera Cruz. It was Mayo who made the demand that a salute be accorded to the American colors by way of an apology for the arrest and imprisonment of a detachment of American tars. The Tampico incident made Mayo an international hero, and he has been known in naval circles as one of the most competent of Uncle Sam's sea fighters. The Green Mountain boy registered his name at the Annapolis naval academy in 1872. He began his active career as a naval officer in 1877 on the old monitor Tennessee. He also saw service on the famous old Kearsarge, which sunk the Alabama off the French coast in the civil war. Beginning his career in the days of wooden ships and "Yankee cheese-boxes," he has kept step with his profession and a little ahead, and he was accorded only his due when he hoisted his three-starred pennant to the masthead of the leviathan superdreadnought New York. Mayo is a scientist and scholar, as well as a warrior, and in his younger days was long in the service of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the United States naval observatory. He helped to make surveys of the Pacific Northwest coast. In the Spanish war he held the rank of lieutenant. His first command of a warship was in 1901, and he was made a rear-admiral in 1913. He has three years more to serve before he will be placed in the retired list.

## BARON COCHIN.

Baron Denis Cochin, the French cabinet member who was sent to Greece to present the demands of the Allies to King Constantine, is 68 years old. He comes of an old family which has been prominent in Paris for centuries, and inherited great wealth. It is generally understood that he is a royalist, and it is certain that he has represented the royalist party in the Chamber of Deputies ever since his first election more than a score of years ago. He is probably the only member of the present French cabinet who is a believer in Christianity, and certainly he is the only minister who seeks a restoration of the monarchy. His royalist principles do not prevent him from being a defender of constitutional government and liberal ideas, and his Catholicism has not served as a bar to his study of science and philosophy. Baron Cochin is a man of widely recognized literary talents, and in 1911 he was elected to a place among the 40 immortals of the French Academy. He is a native of Parisian, and his ancestors for many generations have been identified with the municipal affairs of the capital. The title of baron was first conferred upon a member of the family by King Louis XVIII, when the minister's grandfather received the title. Recognition of his endowment of a great hospital in Paris. Baron Cochin's father was mayor of Paris and prefect of the Seine in the early days of the third republic. The appointment of Baron Cochin as a member of the war cabinet was made so that the royalist party might have representation, and the confidence of his colleagues in the Baron's ability was demonstrated when he was entrusted with the vitally important mission to Greece. The presence of a royalist and a Catholic in the ministry is a remarkable illustration of the unity of France in this crisis in its history when republicans, royalists, Bonapartists, socialists and anarchists are fighting shoulder to shoulder in a common cause—the salvation of "la patrie."

## "WHEN IN ROME"

The first to suggest the popular proverb, "When in Rome do as the Romans do," was doubtless St. Ambrose, a fourth century bishop, whose feast day is celebrated by Catholics to-day. The principal observance of the seventh of December is in Milan, Italy, where St. Ambrose was governor and afterward bishop. The famous phrase originated from a difference of opinion in regard to the proper observance of Saturday by the early Christians. The people of Milan considered Saturday a feast-day, while the Romans observed the day by fasting. St. Ambrose, who was looked upon as one of the wisest churchmen of his time, was appealed to to decide the matter, and he replied: "In matters of small moment it is always better to be guided by the popular usage. When I am in Milan I do as the Romans do, but when I am in Rome I do as the Romans do." This reply soon spread over Europe, and in the course of time it assumed the form of the popular proverb which is now current in all the languages of the western world.

## GREECE 'SPARRING FOR TIME,' ASSERTS PAPER IN ATHENS

Paris, Dec. 7.—The Athens correspondent of the *Matin*, in a despatch relative to the attitude of Greece toward the entente powers says: "The government is simply playing for time, hoping that the entente allies will be forced to the sea by the Austro-Germans and Bulgars. It will be found in a week or so that an agreement between the Greek and the allied staffs cannot be reached and that the government will declare that notwithstanding Greece's traditional policy of neutrality toward the entente powers, it cannot accede to their demands." The correspondent affirms only effective course is to apply a blockade to Greece and adds: "It will be the more fruitful in results since the popular discontent with the royal policy is growing perceptibly." "A blockade would not only starve the population but ruin the mercantile marine, Greece's sole source of wealth. Consequently, the general public is deeply agitated and business circles are anxious."

## Olivet Pastor Calls Attention to Need of Many Improvements

Olivet Church is likely to be enlarged if the recommendations of Rev. George O. Tamblin, pastor of the church, are carried into effect. Rev. Tamblin has called attention of the church to the fact that Sunday school sessions now have to be held in the auditorium and has asked for the expenditure of \$25,000 for an addition to the church. A committee of 25 will meet Jan. 1 to consider ways and means.

The Bank of England shipped £100,000 in gold to Japan.

## Christmas Gifts

That are serviceable can be had in great variety at the Alling Rubber Co.

## CHILDREN'S RAIN COATS.

A good variety in Rubber Surface and Cloth Coats.

Boys' Rubber Coats...\$2.75 up  
Boys' Cloth Coats...\$3.50 up  
Girls' Coats...\$2.75 up  
Girls' Capes...\$2.75 up

## LADIES' RAIN COATS.

A large number to select from.

Black Surface Coats...\$5.00  
Leather Color Coats...\$5.50  
Cloth Surface...\$4.50  
Many Models to \$14.00.

## THE ALLING RUBBER CO.

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# The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

The Store Closes Saturday at 6 p. m.

## A Christmas Store in Every Detail

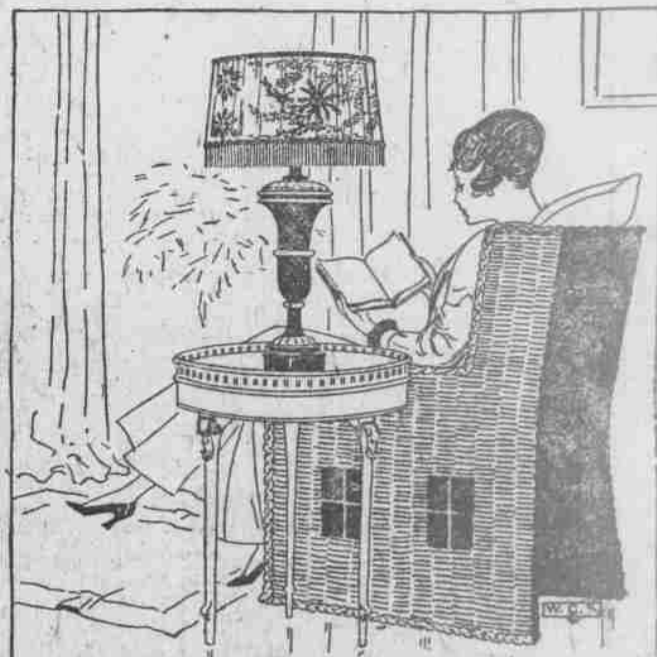
The Gift Room, located in one of the large furniture galleries, draws its coterie of admirers every day. Purchases are made here if visitors so desire.

Rugs, Cretannes, Trunks and Bags, Steamer Rugs, Blankets and all the assortment of lovely Down Comfortables, on the third floor.

## The Furniture of Personal Character

The Furniture Sections present an unusual number of the small or individual pieces considered personal, and which are always so highly valued by persons of taste. These are the articles which as years pass become "heirlooms," and if one has not heirloom furniture it is his bounden duty to provide it, for it acquires value with time.

All Furniture stored carefully and delivered on the dates ordered by the sender.



Mahogany "Tip-Tables", \$4.50 to \$15.00  
Ladies' French Writing Tables, very handsome specimens of Mahogany, from \$10.50 to \$32.00.

Muffin Stands, Mahogany, \$7.25 up.

Gate-leg Tables, for tea, supper, or cards, \$13.50 up.

Pembroke Table, very handsome, large enough for breakfast use, \$30.50.

Lazy Susans, Mahogany \$ 7.75 up.

Fumed Oak \$10.00.

A Melodeon Desk \$39.75.

These give an idea. There are Sewing Tables of varied styles, some Painted Furniture of Colonial design, Nests of Tables, Cellarets, Wing Chairs, English Club Chairs, Desk and Sewing Chairs.

## Children's Rain Coats

Special in Raincoats or Capes with Schoolbags to match. All in a Christmas Box. \$3.00  
6 to 14 years.

## The Fans

For something really exclusive, that is liable not to be duplicated, see the Fans. Plumed Fans of ostrich feathers on sticks. Folding Fans of peacock and pheasant feathers. Fans of the French Empire.

Main floor.

## Dennison's

Seals, Tags and Pastors in brilliant designs, Santa Claus tickets, Paper Festooning, Gummed Tape and Labels and other dainty dressings for packages.

Basement.

## A Sugar Plum Tree

"Have you ever heard of the Sugar Plum Tree?"  
"It's a marvel of great renown!  
It blooms on the shore of the Lollipop Sea  
In the garden of Shut-eye Town."

The Candy Section is very gay with Christmas novelties. There are favors and fancy boxes which one will do well to pick up now, and it is a good thing to inspect things and make up one's mind.

## Special Chocolates and Bon Bons,

Cotillion Dolls of quaintest character

Christmas Toys in the shape of boxes.

There are marshmallows, gumdrops and peppermint canes, with stripes of scarlet and gold, and you carry away of the treasure that rains, as much as your apron can hold."

## The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

## CZAR POSTPONES DUMA OPENING; BUDGET LACKING

Petrograd, Dec. 7.—Emperor Nicholas has issued a rescript postponing indefinitely the opening of the Duma and a council of the empire. This action is taken on the ground that the budget committees of those bodies have not yet completed the preparation of the budget.

A recent despatch from Petrograd said the Duma would re-assemble on December 8. That body was prorogued on Sept. 18.

## POINTS OF INTEREST

Those who wish to make useful holiday gifts will find E. H. Dillon & Co.'s, 1105 Main street, store a treasure house of helpful suggestions in black fox muffs or scarfs, black wolf, natural skunk, natural raccoon, black lynx, black narobia lynx and many other kinds at fully one third less than elsewhere.

## RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST. CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

## OUR WEDNESDAY SALE

At 12½c—Very large Turkish towels. You would take them for 25c ones.  
At 4c—Large hemstitched handkerchiefs for men.  
At 5c—Mercerized table napkins.  
At 8c—Alger and Optic books for boys.  
At 5c—Assorted board and card games.  
At 5c—Package of six new Christmas cards.  
At 25c—Flat music cases.  
At 5c—Toy sail boats.

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